

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as water for injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it failed to meet the pyrogen test prescribed in the Pharmacopoeia, and it contained undissolved material.

On December 8, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to the Food and Drug Administration, for technical use.

1474. Adulteration of adhesive plaster. U. S. v. 852 Spools and 35,100 Rolls of Adhesive Plaster. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 14012, 14429. Sample Nos. 52976-F, 92906-F.)

On or about October 5 and November 14, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed libels against 852 spools and 35,100 rolls of adhesive plaster at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 18, 1944, by the Richmond Army Service Forces Depot, from Bellbluff, Va. The article was labeled in part: "Gotham Adhesive Plaster * * * Manufactured by Gotham Aseptic Laboratory Co. Inc. New York, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as adhesive plaster, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the official standard since the compendium provides that the adhesive strength of adhesive plaster, when determined by the method specified therein, shall be not less than 40 pounds, whereas the adhesive strength of the product in spools was from 3 to 19 pounds and that in rolls was from 3 to 11 pounds.

On November 14, 1944, no claimant having appeared for the spools of the product, judgment of condemnation was entered and that portion was ordered destroyed. On January 17, 1945, B. Pierce and Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., having appeared as claimant for the remainder of the product and having admitted that the article was adulterated, judgment of condemnation was entered and the article was ordered released under bond to be disposed of in compliance with the law. It was not to be used as surgical adhesive plaster.

1475. Adulteration of adhesive plaster. U. S. v. 16½ Cartons of Adhesive Plaster. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14394. Sample No. 2523-F.)

On November 9, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma filed a libel against 16½ cartons, each full carton containing 144 packages, of adhesive plaster at Wewoka, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 28 and July 24, 1944, by the Maryland Salvage Co., from Baltimore, Md. The article was labeled in part: "Gotham Adhesive Plaster * * * Manufactured By Gotham Aseptic Laboratory Co. Inc. New York, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as adhesive plaster, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the official standard, which provides that the adhesive strength of adhesive plaster, when determined by the method specified therein, shall be not less than 40 pounds, whereas the adhesive strength of the article was from 3 to 19 pounds.

On January 16, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1476. Adulteration of Sanette Treated Strips. U. S. v. 49½ Gross Packages of Sanette Treated Strips. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14469. Sample No. 75658-F.)

On November 11, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 49½ gross packages of Sanette Treated Strips at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 29, 1944, from Yonkers, N. Y., by C. I. Lee and Co., Inc. The article was labeled in part: "Sanette 8 Treated Strips Sanette Mfg. Co. New York, N. Y."

Each package of the article contained a number of individual dressings prepared by affixing an absorbent compress, composed of several layers of absorbent gauze, to a strip of adhesive plaster.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be adhesive absorbent gauze, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it was not sterile.

On December 28, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1477. Adulteration and misbranding of gauze bandages. U. S. v. 24½ Gross Packages of Gauze Bandages. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered sold. (F. D. C. No. 14433. Sample No. 63634-F.)

On November 20, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 24½ gross packages of gauze bandages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 3, 1944, by the Hampton Manufacturing Co., from Carlstadt, N. J. The article was labeled in part: "Blue Cross 2 Inches 6 Yds. Gauze Bandage."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was not sterile. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement "Sterilized" was false and misleading.

On May 1, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be sold on condition that the packages would be stamped "Not sterilized and not to be used on open wounds or as a surgical dressing," and that the product would not be resold by the purchaser.

1478. Adulteration and misbranding of gauze bandage. U. S. v. 21 Cartons of Gauze Bandage. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13365. Sample No. 81843-F.)

On or about August 21, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 21 cartons, each containing 12 packages, of gauze bandage at Bridgeport, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 29, 1944, from New York, N. Y., by the Supreme First Aid Co., Inc. The article was labeled in part: "1 inch 6 yards Supreme Gauze Bandage Sterilized."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was not sterile. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement "Sterilized" was false and misleading.

On October 27, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1479. Adulteration and misbranding of first aid kits. U. S. v. 97 Packages of First Aid Kits. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a public welfare organization. (F. D. C. No. 13366. Sample No. 58976-F.)

On August 18, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 97 packages of first aid kits at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 16 and May 22, 1944, from Avalon, Pittsburgh, Pa., by the Gus J. Schaffner Co. The article was labeled in part: "Schaffner's 'Little Doc' Jr. * * * First Aid Kit * * * Contains 2 ½ in. by 2-½ yds. Adhesive Tape."

Each kit contained, among other things, a carton labeled, "Schaffner's 'Little Doc' White Absorbent Cotton Sterilized After Packing," and only one roll of adhesive tape, the space intended for the other roll of adhesive tape having been filled with cardboard.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that the absorbent cotton contained therein purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since the cotton was not sterile.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statements in its labeling, (large carton) "Contents as follows: * * * Sterilized Absorbent Cotton * * * Your First Line of Defense Against Infection," and (carton containing absorbent cotton) "Sterilized After Packing," were false and misleading as applied to an article containing unsterile cotton; and (2) in that the statement, "Contains * * * 2 ½ in. by 2-½ yds. Adhesive Tape," was false and misleading since the article did not contain 2 rolls of adhesive tape.

On September 26, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a public welfare organization.